Section 4.6 Toxicity confirming target tissue site & Other adverse effect summary

Diazinon:

In human and animal studies, diazinon exhibited effects of sperm quality, count and motility with corresponding testicular pathology in animal studies. In addition to cholinergic effects, additional non-neoplastic pathology was also observed in lung, stomach, heart, muscle, and liver tissues in animal studies, with lung and liver as sites of carcinogenic potential in humans and animals, respectively.

Tetrachlorvinphos:

In addition to cholinergic effects, TCVP demonstrated brain morphological effects when exposed during neurological development in rodents. In a short duration study, TCVP exhibited liver and thyroid organ weight and pathologies confirming the animal tumor sites observed under chronic exposures.

Parathion:

In addition to highly potent cholinergic effects, parathion also demonstrated unique ocular toxicity. Target organ toxicity has limited coverage due to the sensitive cholinergic effects of parathion.

Malathion:

In humans, malathion accidental exposure caused severe aplastic anemia in children. In addition to cholinergic effects, malathion caused non-neoplastic and pre-neoplastic lesions in the liver across multiple genders, species and studies confirming liver as a target site of malathion. Malathion was also shown to cause a wide variety of organ weight changes and pathologies, including in the thyroid gland, adrenal gland, spleen, stomach, lung, brain, testis, kidney, mammary gland, among others.